

Educational Psychology Questions

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Development of Child (Development, Growth & Maturation)

1. **Which of the following is the most accurate definition of development?**

- a) A quantitative increase in size
- b) A progressive series of changes, both quantitative and qualitative
- c) Biological changes only
- d) Social changes only

Answer: b

2. **Growth refers to:**

- a) Qualitative changes
- b) Quantitative changes
- c) Both qualitative and quantitative changes
- d) Changes in function

Answer: b

3. **Maturation is primarily driven by:**

- a) Environmental factors
- b) Learning experiences
- c) Genetic factors
- d) Social interactions

Answer: c

4. **The cephalocaudal principle of development suggests that development proceeds from:**

- a) Toes to head
- b) Head to toes
- c) Center of the body outwards
- d) Outwards to the center of the body

Answer: b

5. **The proximodistal principle of development suggests that development proceeds from:**

- a) Toes to head
- b) Head to toes
- c) Center of the body outwards
- d) Outwards to the center of the body

Answer: c

6. **What is the critical period in development?**
a) A time of rapid growth
b) A specific time when an organism is especially sensitive to environmental influences
c) A period of slow change
d) A period of independence
Answer: b
7. **Which of the following is an example of gross motor skill?**
a) Writing
b) Buttoning a shirt
c) Running
d) Drawing
Answer: c
8. **Which of the following is an example of fine motor skill?**
a) Running
b) Jumping
c) Throwing
d) Drawing
Answer: d
9. **What is the term for the inherent potential of a child to develop in specific ways?**
a) Nurture
b) Environment
c) Heredity
d) Socialization
Answer: c
10. **Which factor is LEAST likely to influence a child's development?**
a) Nutrition
b) Socioeconomic status
c) Color of clothes
d) Parenting style
Answer: c

Individual Differences

1. **Individual differences refer to:**
a) Similarities among individuals
b) Differences among individuals in characteristics and abilities
c) The average traits of a population
d) The ideal traits to possess
Answer: b
2. **Which of the following is NOT a primary source of individual differences?**
a) Heredity
b) Environment
c) Learning
d) Random chance
Answer: d

3. **Intelligence is an example of:**

- a) A personality trait
- b) An aptitude
- c) A skill
- d) An attitude

Answer: b

4. **Aptitude tests are designed to measure:**

- a) Past achievements
- b) Potential for future learning
- c) Current knowledge
- d) Personality traits

Answer: b

5. **What is the term for a consistent pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors?**

- a) Aptitude
- b) Intelligence
- c) Personality
- d) Ability

Answer: c

6. **What is the concept that children with the same chronological age can have varying developmental levels?**

- a) Age Equivalency
- b) Readiness
- c) Maturation
- d) Zone of Proximal Development

Answer: b

7. **What is the term for teaching strategies tailored to the needs of students with disabilities or specific learning differences?**

- a) Differentiation
- b) Inclusion
- c) Accommodation
- d) Integration

Answer: c

8. **A student who excels in mathematics but struggles with writing demonstrates a difference in:**

- a) Personality
- b) Aptitude
- c) Temperament
- d) Social Skills

Answer: b

9. **The idea that intelligence is composed of multiple independent factors, not just a single general ability, is associated with:**

- a) Binet
- b) Spearman
- c) Gardner
- d) Sternberg

Answer: c

10. **What type of assessment is best suited for identifying individual differences in learning styles?**
- a) Standardized test
 - b) Norm-referenced test
 - c) Informal assessment
 - d) Summative assessment

Answer: c

Learning (Theories and Approaches, Dimensions, Types, Transfer of Learning, Memory, Forgetting, Learning and Assessment)

1. **Which of the following is a key principle of classical conditioning?**
- a) Reinforcement
 - b) Punishment
 - c) Association
 - d) Observation

Answer: c

2. **Operant conditioning emphasizes the role of:**
- a) Stimuli
 - b) Responses
 - c) Consequences
 - d) Cognition

Answer: c

3. **Social learning theory highlights the importance of:**
- a) Reinforcement schedules
 - b) Observational learning
 - c) Unconditioned stimuli
 - d) Latent learning

Answer: b

4. **Cognitive learning theory focuses on:**
- a) Observable behaviors
 - b) Mental processes
 - c) Emotional responses
 - d) Instincts

Answer: b

5. **Which type of learning involves forming associations between stimuli and responses?**
- a) Cognitive Learning
 - b) Observational Learning
 - c) Associative Learning
 - d) Discovery Learning

Answer: c

6. **What is meant by 'transfer of learning'?**
- a) Learning material in one setting and applying it elsewhere

- b) Difficulty in learning a new skill because of the learning of a previous skill.
- c) Process of memorization
- d) The time it takes to learn a new concept

Answer: a

7. **What type of transfer occurs when learning one skill hinders the learning of another?**

- a) Positive Transfer
- b) Negative Transfer
- c) Zero Transfer
- d) Lateral Transfer

Answer: b

8. **Which stage of memory involves converting information into a usable form?**

- a) Storage
- b) Retrieval
- c) Encoding
- d) Sensory Memory

Answer: c

9. **Which is the first stage of memory?**

- a) Short-term memory
- b) Long-term memory
- c) Sensory memory
- d) Working memory

Answer: c

10. **What is the main reason for forgetting, according to the interference theory?**

- a) Decay of Memory Trace
- b) Repression
- c) Disruption from other information
- d) Lack of cues

Answer: c

Personality (Nature, Characteristics, Theories, Assessment, Mental Health, Adjustment, Stress, Symptoms, Management, Emotional Intelligence)

1. **Personality is best defined as:**

- a) A person's physical appearance
- b) A person's intelligence
- c) A consistent pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors
- d) A person's social skills

Answer: c

2. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of personality?**

- a) Consistency
- b) Uniqueness
- c) Changeability

d) Organization

Answer: c

3. **Which psychological perspective emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts in shaping personality?**

a) Behavioral

b) Cognitive

c) Humanistic

d) Psychodynamic

Answer: d

4. **The Big Five personality traits include:**

a) Intelligence, creativity, social skills, emotional stability, and agreeableness

b) Openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism

c) Dominance, submission, aggression, passivity, and assertiveness

d) Optimism, pessimism, realism, idealism, and skepticism

Answer: b

5. **What is a projective test of personality?**

a) A test with clear, direct questions about personality traits

b) A test that measures physical endurance

c) A test in which individuals respond to ambiguous stimuli

d) A test of academic ability

Answer: c

6. **Mental health is best described as:**

a) The absence of mental illness

b) A state of well-being in which individuals can realize their abilities

c) High intelligence

d) Social dominance

Answer: b

7. **Adjustment refers to:**

a) The ability to change one's personality

b) The process of adapting to environmental demands

c) The ability to avoid stress

d) The ability to control others

Answer: b

8. **What is eustress?**

a) Negative, harmful stress

b) Positive, beneficial stress

c) Stress caused by environmental factors

d) The absence of stress

Answer: b

9. **Which is NOT a good stress management technique?**

a) Regular exercise

b) Social support

c) Avoiding problems

d) Mindfulness Meditation

Answer: c

10. **Emotional intelligence (EQ) refers to the ability to:**

- a) Solve complex math problems
- b) Understand and manage one's own emotions and the emotions of others
- c) Memorize large amounts of information
- d) Control others

Answer: b

11. **Which theorist proposed the concept of the 'id,' 'ego,' and 'superego'?**

- a) Carl Jung
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) B.F. Skinner
- d) Albert Bandura

Answer: b

12. **Which defense mechanism involves attributing one's unacceptable thoughts or feelings to others?**

- a) Displacement
- b) Rationalization
- c) Projection
- d) Sublimation

Answer: c

13. **What is the term for a persistent feeling of worry or unease?**

- a) Depression
- b) Anxiety
- c) Mania
- d) Psychosis

Answer: b

14. **Which is an example of problem-focused coping?**

- a) Seeking emotional support
- b) Trying to change the situation
- c) Distracting oneself
- d) Reinterpreting the situation

Answer: b

15. **Someone with high emotional intelligence is likely to be good at:**

- a) Ignoring the feelings of others
- b) Manipulating others for personal gain
- c) Building strong relationships
- d) Avoiding stressful situations

Answer: c

16. **Which of the following is a symptom of burnout?**

- a) Increased enthusiasm
- b) Feelings of energy and accomplishment
- c) Cynicism
- d) Improved concentration

Answer: c

17. **What is the term for a state of complete mental, physical, and social well-being?**

- a) Happiness
- b) Health

- c) Resilience
- d) Adjustment

Answer: b

18. **What skill involves accurately perceiving, using, understanding, managing, and handling emotions?**

- a) Intelligence Quotient
- b) Personality Trait
- c) Emotional Intelligence
- d) Stress Management

Answer: c

19. **Which strategy involves managing the external environment that causes stress?**

- a) Cognitive Restructuring
- b) Emotional Regulation
- c) Problem-Focused Coping
- d) Social Support

Answer: c

20. **Which is an example of emotion-focused coping?**

- a) Confronting a problem directly
- b) Planning a course of action
- c) Seeking emotional support
- d) Eliminating stressors

Answer: c

Summary

This document presented 50 multiple-choice questions covering key areas of educational psychology. The questions cover the development of a child, individual differences, learning theories and concepts, and personality traits, assessment, and mental well-being. These questions are designed to test understanding of fundamental concepts in educational psychology.